

AMERICAN MUSEUM OF ATOMIC ENERGY

OPERATED FOR THE UNITED STATES ATOMIC ENERGY COMMISSION
BY THE OAK RIDGE INSTITUTE OF NUCLEAR STUDIES

P. O. BOX 117
OAK RIDGE, TENNESSEE

*Will show here Nov. - Dec.,
Mr. Wilder will send
Henry Wylde the
exact Nov. date.*

August 22, 1956

Mr. Jean Delacour
Los Angeles County Museum
Los Angeles, California

Dear Mr. Delacour:

I am writing to inquire whether you are interested in presenting the Atomic Energy Commission's new "Atoms for Peace" exhibit at your Museum.

A number of Museums throughout the country have expressed their desire to have a part in the President's "Atoms for Peace Program". Every type of Museum is included among the requests that we have received. In two cases, art galleries have even presented atomic energy exhibits!

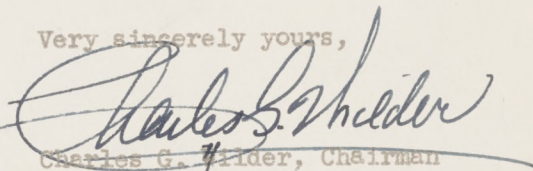
The first unit of the Atomic Energy Commission's large new temporary type exhibit was opened in the Natural History Building of the Smithsonian Institution in Washington on July 30 by Admiral Strauss, Chairman of the Atomic Energy Commission, and the Secretary of the Smithsonian Institution, Dr. Carmichael. The exhibit will remain at Smithsonian until October 30.

I am planning on being in Los Angeles August ⁽²⁹⁾ 30 and 31 extending the schedule for the Western unit of this exhibit. I will call you on the morning of August 29. I certainly hope that it will be possible for you to see me on August 29 or 31. I have tentative plans to be in Santa Barbara on August 30.

I am looking forward to seeing you again.

With kindest regards

Very sincerely yours,


Charles G. Wilder, Chairman
Museum Division, Oak Ridge
Institute of Nuclear Studies

CGW:mg

C O P Y

Dr. Howard

AMERICAN MUSEUM OF ATOMIC ENERGY

P. O. Box 117
Oak Ridge, Tennessee

September 22, 1956

Mr. Jean Delacour, Director
Los Angeles County Museum
Los Angeles, California

Dear Mr. Delacour:

It was good indeed to see you again during my recent trip to the West Coast, and I want to thank you for arranging the meeting in regard to the presentation of our "Atoms for Peace" exhibit with members of your staff.

I am especially glad that while I was there it was possible for your planning group to work out the necessary arrangements, including the allocation of space, to present the exhibit during the months of November and December. I shall take up the various aspects of the project with the proper members of your staff.

I assure you that all members of the staff of the American Museum of Atomic Energy who are assigned to this project will cooperate with you and those of your staff assigned to the project.

With kindest personal regards,

Very sincerely yours,

Charles G. Wilder, (Signed)

Charles G. Wilder, Chairman
Museum Division, Oak Ridge
Institute of Nuclear Studies

Dawn's Early Light

November 2, 1956

U.S. Atomic Energy Commission
Film Library
518 - 17th Street
Oakland, California

Gentlemen:

The AEC exhibition "Atoms for Peace" is coming here November 20, to remain until after the first of January. In December we plan to have it open one evening, at which time we would like to include a program of about an hour's showing of related motion pictures.

Mr. Cydell of your Richland office has sent me a list of films obtainable from the AEC film library and suggested I contact you. Would it be possible to preview the following list of films with the understanding I would select about an hour's program from them? I would then either return them all to you and have the chosen ones sent back to me later (for December 4 showing), or, if possible, return only those I do not want, and retain the others until after the December 4 showing.

The ones I would like to preview are:

Atoms for Peace
Medicine

✓ Atoms and Industry or) which do you think has the most
✓ Atoms in Industry) popular appeal?
Eternal Cycle
✓ The Atom and You
Atomic Energy can be a Blessing
Power Unlimited

Sincerely yours,

Hildegarde Howard
Chief Curator
Division of Science

HH:P

November 13, 1956

Mr. Stanley H. Clark
Cedars of Lebanon Hospital
4833 Fountain Avenue
Los Angeles 29, California

Dear Mr. Clark:

I enclose a few extra invitations for next Tuesday night. There might be some friends whose names do not occur on the lists you sent. They will require stamps if mailed. The indicia can be used only in bulk mailing.

I am afraid your invitation went out without including "Mrs." on the address. With so many lists and several helping on addresses, mistakes do occur. Please extend a special invitation to Mrs. Clark for us and I shall look forward to meeting her.

The exhibit is scheduled to arrive on Thursday. Perhaps you would like to drop in Friday or Monday and see it and talk to Mr. Madrin, the representative and "demonstrator."

Sincerely yours,

Hildegard Howard
Chief Curator
Division of Science

HH:LG

enc.

AMERICAN MUSEUM OF ATOMIC ENERGY
ATOMS FOR PEACE EXHIBIT

SUMMARY OF PANELS AND COMPONENTS

PHOTOGRAPH AND COPY DISPLAY:

(a) Panels 79

ANIMATED:

(a) Automatic Animation 7
(b) Participation 4
(c) Demonstration 1
12

MATERIALS AND MODELS:

(a) Reactor Models 5
(b) Actual Objects 7
(c) Panel Tables 2
(d) Manikins 2
(e) Island Table 1
17

Automatic Animation

1. Introduction (4 transparencies)
2. Chemical Energy
3. Uranium Processing
(10 transparencies)
4. Thickness Gauge
5. Studying Body Facts
6. Teletherapy
7. Revolving Globe

Participation

1. Uranium Processing
2. Chain Reaction
3. Nuclear Power Plant
4. Radioactive Plant

Demonstration

1. Mechanical Hands

Reactor Models

1. Pressurized Water
2. Boiling Water
3. Sodium Cooled
4. Breeder
5. Homogeneous

Actual Objects

1. Building Blocks of Universe (carbon)
2. Irradiated Plastic (bottles)
3. Basic Research (bottle radio-iodine)
4. Placement in Body (solid forms)
5. Radioisotopes in Agriculture (oats, peanuts, tobacco)
6. Preserving Foods (Irradiated potato, onion, bread, meat)
7. Health (Cutie-pie, badge dosimeter, ring detector)

Display Tables

1. Panel Tables

- a. Ore
 - b. Turntable containing uranium ore, compound, and metal, in conjunction with a radiation counter.
2. Island Table
Containing Reactor Components.

Manikins (wearing protective clothing)

1. Balloon suit
2. Yellow coveralls

TOPICS FOR "ATOMS FOR PEACE" EXHIBITION

<u>Exhibit Topic</u>	<u>Number of Panels</u>	<u>Linear Feet</u>	<u>Amps</u>
A. Introduction	One, 6' and two 4'	14'	6
AA. Eisenhower Photo and Statement	Two, 4'	8'	3
B. Comparisons of Energy	Six, 4'	24'	6
C. Raw Materials and Flow Chart	Three, 6'	18'	11
D. Reactors	Two, 4' and two 3'	14'	9
E. Power	Five, 6'; five 4' and one 16'	66'	25
F. Production of Radioisotopes	Three, 4'	12'	3
J. Encouraging Private Enterprise	Eight, 3'	24'	9
G. Radioisotopes in Industry	Six, 4'	24'	8
H. Radioisotopes in Medicine	Nine, 4'	36'	12
I. Radioisotopes in Agriculture	Six, 4'	24'	9
K. The Atomic Industry is Safe	Five, 4' and one 3'	27'	6
L. Research	Two manikins, 2' each Five, 4'	20'	6
M. Manpower	Two, 6' and one 3'	15'	5
<u>Island Displays</u>			
N. International Cooperation	Three, 7' (double-face) and support (3'x3'x3')	51'	11
O. Mechanical Hands	3'x4'		
		Total 4'	Total 3
		Linear 361	Amps 132
		Feet	

AMERICAN MUSEUM OF ATOMIC ENERGY

Oak Ridge, Tennessee

DRAFT OF INITIAL "ATOMS FOR PEACE" STORY

Residents of _____ who want to see the atom in action will soon have the opportunity to do so. The occasion will be the showing of the U. S. Atomic Energy Commission's newest traveling exhibit, "Atoms for Peace," which will be presented on _____ at _____
_____(GIVE APPROPRIATE NAME AND LOCATION), in connection with _____
_____(TIE IN WITH LOCAL ACTIVITY, OR DROP IF EXHIBIT IS SHOWN ALONE.)

The "Atoms for Peace" exhibit has been prepared by the Commission as one of its programs designed to bring the latest developments in all fields of nuclear energy to the attention and understanding of the general public.

The main part of the exhibit, which occupies some 7000 feet of presentation space, consists of more than 80 panel displays, several of which are animated. In addition, the exhibit features several "island" displays showing outstanding developments in nuclear-energy technology: a 16-foot model of a nuclear power plant for the production of electricity, a "balloon suit" worn by personnel working in a radioactive environment, and a pair of mechanical "hands" which enable researchers to manipulate radioactive materials from the outside of heavily shielded cells.

The exhibit is one of several operated for the Atomic Energy Commission by the American Museum of Atomic Energy, Oak Ridge, Tennessee—the only atomic-energy museum in the world.

There will be no admission charge for the exhibit, which is being presented as a public service by _____ (DESIGNATE SPONSORING AGENCY). The exhibit will be open from (GIVE HOURS OF

SHOWING), providing ample opportunity for all _____ians to
see a simple, dramatic, and engrossing cross section of the Atomic
Age—its past, present, and future.

FOLLOW STORY 1 ON ATOMS FOR PEACE EXHIBIT

"Atomic power" is a term that has become a household expression since the news of the atomic bombs exploded at Hiroshima and Nagasaki in August 1945 burst upon an awed world. But today, the peaceful uses of this tremendous new force are becoming of more and more importance. Residents of _____ will have an excellent opportunity to see and understand the great potentialities of the atom when they visit the "Atoms for Peace" exhibit to be presented _____ at _____
_____ (FILL IN APPROPRIATE LOCATION).

The "Atoms for Peace" exhibit is one of the newest developed by the U. S. Atomic Energy Commission as part of its many programs designed to acquaint the general public with the effect of atomic energy on the world of today and its potentialities for the world of tomorrow.

One of the outstanding portions of the 82-panel display is an explanation, in simple terms, of what the components of the atom are, what a chain reaction is and how it is carried out, what radioisotopes are and how they are produced, and how these radioisotopes are used in the fields of medicine, agriculture, and industry.

No scientific background is necessary for visitors to understand this fascinating exposition of the growth of this amazing field of science. The graphic panel and "island" displays in the "Atoms for Peace" exhibit are readily comprehensible to school children and adults alike. By pushing a button, the spectator can see just how a chain reaction works; by pushing another button, he can operate a 16-foot model of an atomic-energy plant for producing electricity; a third button activates a visual and audible explanation of the use of radioisotopes in plant-fertilization studies.

The exhibit, which is one of several operated for the Atomic Energy

Commission by the American Museum of Atomic Energy, Oak Ridge, Tennessee, will be open to the public from _____ on _____. There will be no admission charge; the local presentation is being sponsored by _____ as a public service. It will provide an excellent opportunity for the people of _____ to obtain a fascinating glimpse of the world of tomorrow--today.

FOLLOW STORY 2 ON ATOMS FOR PEACE EXHIBIT

The production of electric power by atomic energy is a problem of vital interest to our nation, and to the world, today. Residents of _____ will soon have the opportunity to see just how the atom is used to produce power, and see various types of power-producing reactors now under construction and operation in the United States. Spectators can get a simple, graphic explanation of the over-all atomic power project by a visit to the "Atoms for Peace" exhibit to be presented _____ at _____ under the sponsorship of _____.

This exhibit was prepared and is presented by the U. S. Atomic Energy Commission in the interest of keeping the general public in touch with the latest developments in the many fields of nuclear energy. The exhibit is one of several operated for the Commission by the American Museum of Atomic Energy, Oak Ridge, Tennessee.

The average spectator with only a vague idea as to what a nuclear reactor—or "atomic furnace," as it is sometimes called—is, will see depictions of not one, but several different reactor types at the "Atoms for Peace" exhibit. In the panel section, "United States Power Reactors," are illustrated five of the experimental and full-scale reactors now under study by the AEC: the pressurized-water reactor, the boiling-water reactor, the sodium-cooled reactor, the "breeder" reactor, which produces as much nuclear fuel as it consumes; and the homogeneous reactor.

(OVER)

In this same portion of the exhibit is a 16-foot-model of a nuclear power plant, showing how a nuclear reactor can be used for the production of electricity.

The reactor section is only a small part of the entire "Atoms for Peace" exhibit, which contains over 80 panel displays and several "island" displays to bring all the major phases of the nation's atomic-energy program to the attention of the public. There is no charge for admission to the exhibit; it presents a unique opportunity for every resident of _____ to obtain a simple, concise picture of the great new force which is having, and will continue to have, an ever-increasing influence on the world of today—and tomorrow.

FOLLOW STORY 3 ON ATOMS FOR PEACE EXHIBIT

The international aspects of our nation's atoms-for-peace program are given a prominent display in the "Atoms for Peace" exhibit to be shown at _____ (GIVE APPROPRIATE NAME AND LOCATION) on _____.

One whole section of the 82-panel display is devoted to a presentation of the part the United States is playing in aiding foreign countries to develop programs designed to exploit the peaceful uses of nuclear energy.

_____ residents who visit the "Atoms for Peace" exhibit will receive a concise explanation of the many programs established by the U. S. Atomic Energy Commission and other agencies to stimulate international development of peaceable applications of this tremendous new force for the betterment of mankind.

Some of the programs outlined in the display include the training of foreign scientists in U. S. atomic-energy installations; the donation by the AEC of technical libraries to many foreign countries; the sale of heavy water to foreign nations for use in nuclear-energy research; and the new policy that will make supplies of enriched uranium available abroad for use in reactor-development programs.

The display also provides information on the role of United States industry in furthering the development of peaceful applications of nuclear energy, and shows the principal Russian nuclear-energy research centers on a map of the Soviet Union. A revolving, transparent globe surmounting the panels symbolizes the section's international theme.

The "Atoms for Peace" exhibit is one of the newest to be presented by the U. S. Atomic Energy Commission as part of its many programs designed to bring the latest developments in all fields of nuclear energy to the attention and understanding of the public. It is one of several traveling exhibits operated for the Commission by the American Museum of Atomic Energy,

(OVER)

Oak Ridge, Tennessee.

Every resident of _____ is invited to visit the "Atoms for Peace" exhibit, which is being sponsored as a public service by _____; there is no admission charge. Hours of the showing are _____.

FOLLOW STORY 4 ON ATOMS FOR PEACE EXHIBIT

One of the most eye-catching displays in the "Atoms for Peace" exhibit being shown at _____ is a pair of mechanical "hands" designed to permit atomic-energy researchers to handle radioactive materials and apparatus from the outside of heavily shielded experimental cells.

The "hands" constitute one of the "island" displays in the exhibit, which also features more than 80 panel displays, the whole covering some 7000 square feet of exposition space. The "Atoms for Peace" exhibit is one of the newest being presented by the U. S. Atomic Energy Commission in the interest of providing the public with up-to-date information on all phases of nuclear-energy research and development.

The hands themselves are of a type known as a "master-slave" unit, whereby movements of an operator's hands are transmitted by a sensitive arrangement of pulleys, gears, and cables to a pair of pincers each capable of reproducing all the normal movements of a human thumb and two fingers.

The apparatus was developed early in the nation's atomic-energy program to enable researchers to manipulate highly radioactive substances in so-called "hot" cells without themselves being exposed to dangerous operation. The cells are generally shielded by several feet of concrete, lead, or other dense materials, and the operator observes his manipulations through sheets of thick glass, frequently enclosing a radiation-resistant liquid such as zinc bromide.

Spectators will have the opportunity to manipulate the mechanical hands when they visit the "Atoms for Peace" exhibit, which is being sponsored as a public service by _____. There is no admission charge to the exhibit, which is open to the public _____.

The "Atoms for Peace" is one of several traveling exhibits operated for the Atomic Energy Commission by the American Museum of Atomic Energy, Oak Ridge, Tennessee.

FOLLOW STORY 5 ON ATOMS FOR PEACE EXHIBIT

Visitors to the "Atoms for Peace" exhibit being presented at the _____ are frequently startled when they come face-to-face with what appears to be a "man from Mars."

What they are actually seeing is a dummy dressed in a "balloon suit" worn by personnel in atomic-energy research installations when they are called upon to carry out operations in a radioactive atmosphere.

The suit itself is a transparent plastic cover-all, connected with a plastic tube to an air source that enables the wearer to bring his own radiation-free atmosphere with him when he enters a radioactive environment. Protective gloves and an oxygen mask complete the costume.

The balloon suit is one of several "island" displays in the "Atoms for Peace" exhibit, which also features more than 80 panel displays demonstrating the many aspects of the nation's extensive programs devoted to the peaceful applications of nuclear energy for the betterment of mankind.

The exhibit is one of the latest traveling expositions to be presented by the U. S. Atomic Energy Commission in the interest of providing the public with up-to-date information on developments in nuclear-energy research and technology. "Atoms for Peace" is one of several traveling exhibits operated for the AEC by the American Museum of Atomic Energy, Oak Ridge, Tennessee.

There is no admission charge for the exhibit, which is being sponsored locally by _____ ORGANIZATION _____ as a public service. The exhibit is open from _____ HOURS _____.

FOLLOW STORY 6 ON ATOMS FOR PEACE EXHIBIT

_____ residents have only _____ more days to see the atom in action at the "Atoms for Peace" exhibit being presented under the sponsorship of _____ at _____.

Approximately _____ hundred _____ ians have already visited the exhibit, which is one of the newest developed by the U. S. Atomic Energy Commission in its program of keeping the public informed on atomic-energy research and development in the United States.

The exhibit occupies some 7000 feet of space and presents the overall atomic-energy story in a king-sized nutshell. More than 80 panel displays provide a comprehensive picture of our atomic world—from a simple explanation of the components of the atom to the long-term effects of nuclear energy in stimulating international good-will.

Scores of _____ ians who previously had only the vaguest idea of what a radioisotope is can now talk glibly about these "tracer atoms," thanks to their visit to the exhibit. They've followed the element uranium from the time it is mined as crude ore until it winds up in purified form in a nuclear reactor, or "atomic furnace."

They've seen various types of nuclear reactors, a 16-foot model of an atomic power plant, and a pair of mechanical "hands" dexterous enough to permit their operator to strike a match or perform any number of normal hand operations by means of pulleys, gears, and cables. They know about our country's national and international plans for extending the peaceable uses of nuclear energy; they realize the immense potentialities of this tremendous force in the future of agriculture, medicine, and industry. In short, they have an excellent understanding of the exhibit's principal theme—"Atoms for Peace."

The "Atoms for Peace" exhibit is one of several operated for the Atomic Energy Commission by the American Museum of Atomic Energy, Oak Ridge,

(OVER)

Tennessee. Following its stay in _____, the exhibit will travel to _____ for a _____-day showing at the _____.

Residents of _____ who haven't yet visited the exhibit may still do so—it is open from _____ through _____. There is no admission charge; everyone, young and old, is invited to visit the _____ before _____ for an exciting glimpse of tomorrow's world—today.